able at all time. In other cases, substitute drugs are provided.

Conviction rate in cases chargesheeted by C.B.I.

*133. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conviction rate in the CBI's chargesheeted cases has declined to a sad 75% figure recently;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this trend shows the declining image of the Organisation; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to refurbish its image?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation, the conviction rate of CBI's chargesheeted cases has been varying from 59% to 69% in the last 10 years with an average of 65.7%. There is no declining trend in the convictions. On the contrary, the percentage of cases ending in conviction has been showing an increasing trend in the years 1994 to 1996. The conviction rate in 1994, 1995 and 1996 was 65.3%, 66.3% and 67.9%, respectively.

(c) and (d) It is note correct to say that the image of the Central Bureau of Investigation is on the decline. On the contrary, the large number of cases being referred to the CBI by State Governments, High Courts and the Supreme Court is clearly demonstrative of the faith in the quality of investigation by the CBI.

Fissile material cut-off Treaty

*134. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main aim of the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) is to cap the production of such material by India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to react to this, without alienating from the world opinion?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Negotiations for the Fissile Materials Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) have not commenced in the Conference on Disarmament (CD). In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and adopted a resolution, co-sponsored by India, US and 28 other countries which *inter-alia* called for a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(b) India's policy on nuclear disarmament is consistent and principled and enjoys wide support in the international community. India believes that any FMCT can be a useful and necessary step but as part and parcel of a negotiated, phased programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons. The Government remains committed to safeguarding the country's security.

TB Vaccine developed by PGI, Chandigarh

*135. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a TB vaccine has been developed in the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandirgarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to produce it on a mass scale to contain TB menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir, (b) Does not arise.

Health Hazard Caused by Injecting Oxytocin into Cows and Buffaloes

*136. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Oxytocin is being injected into cows and buffaloes on a large scale, to increase their milk yield;

(b) whether Oxytocin infected milk can retard growth and cause heart, liver and kidney problems, particularly among children;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to stop injection of oxytocin in milch cattle which is a human health hazard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) Oxytocin is injected in the case of milch cattle with problems in let down of milk. There have been some reports of misuse of oxytocin injection by farmers in dairy animals, particularly in buffaloes, at the time of milking under the erroneous impression that it increases milk production.

The drug is rapidly metabolised in the liver and the kidneys so that undetectable levels remain in circulation) and, therefore, continued presence of oxytocin in milk or beef is unlikely. Moreover, according to the information available, there are no published reports on adverse effects of milk or beef containing high amounts of oxytocin. However, the State Drug Controllers have been advised to keep a strict vigil on the manufacture and sale of oxytocin in accordance with the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in order to prevent its misuse.

National Policy for Slum Dwellers

*137. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of slum dwellers in Mumbai have become homeless following demolition of jhuggies recently;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any representation petition against such demolition; if so, the details thereof, alongwith the steps taken thereon: and

(c) whether Government propose to prepare some national policy, plan or legislation for habitants of Jhungi-Jhopries across the country: if so, the details thereof and if not, in what manner Govenment propose to rehabilitate or create shelters for cross of slum dwellers across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) As reported by the Maharashtra Government, demolition of hutments on 36 acres of land in Survey No. 263 at Malwani was undertaken from 13th June, 1997 to 18th June, 1997, 7000 huts were removed from this land.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Central Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 extends to all Union Territories except the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, but not to the States. The National Housing Policy formulated in August, 1994 envisages the following measures to be taken by the Central and State Governments for slum development:

— avoid forcible relocation or dishousing of slum dwellers;

— encourage in-situ upgradation, slum renovation, and progressive housing development with conferment of occupancy rights wherever feasible, and to